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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 March 2011</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3 and 5-37</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3, 5-37</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

FINAL ACTION

1.   Amendment F, received on 30 March 2011, has been entered into record. In this

amendment, claims 1, 10-12, 23 and 24 have been amended, and claims 26-37 have

been added.

2.   Claims 1-3 and 5-37 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection under 35 USC 101 of claims

11 and 24 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of 13 January

2011 has been withdrawn.

4.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3 and 5-25 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-20, and 23-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Imazu (US 2002/0087892 A1), Ogai (US 2003/0177073 A1),

Aboulhosn et al. (US 2004/0068524 A1 and Aboulhosn hereinafter), and further in view

of Brickell et al. (US 2003/0115142 A1 and Brickell hereinafter).

As to claims 1, 10-12, 23 and 24, Imazu discloses a system and method for

authentication, the system and method having:

managing the service utilizing apparatus by the management

apparatus (0014, lines 3-9, 11-13).

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

transmitting, from a service utilizing apparatus, registration

information to a management apparatus according to an external input, the

registration information including a first user identification information for

use in utilizing a service in the service utilizing apparatus together with a

first password corresponding to the first user identification information,

wherein the management apparatus stores second user identification

information for at least a second apparatus, and the first user identification

information is set to be different than the second user identification

information;

subsequently transmitting, from the service utilizing apparatus, a

first apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus to the management

apparatus, the first apparatus name being entered by a user of the service

utilizing apparatus and is selected independently of any apparatus names

entered for the second apparatus such that the first apparatus name is

allowed to be the same as an apparatus name entered for the second

apparatus;

> **transmitting, from the service utilizing apparatus to the management apparatus, disclosure setting information indicating whether or not the existence of the service utilizing apparatus registered in the management apparatus is to be disclosed to other users;**
>
> **receiving, at the service utilizing apparatus, registration completion information transmitted from the management apparatus after completing registration with the first user identification information, the first password, and the first apparatus name entered by the user of the service utilizing apparatus.**

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses a system and method for peer-to-peer file sharing, the system and method having:

> **transmitting, from the service utilizing apparatus to the management apparatus, disclosure setting information indicating whether or not the existence of the service utilizing apparatus registered in the management apparatus is to be disclosed to other users** (0015, lines 18-23, 33-35)**.**

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by registering an apparatus with disclosure information. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that registering an apparatus with information regarding its group membership ensures that

a computer system is authorized to be a member (0016, lines 5-7). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of Imazu by registering an apparatus with membership information in order to ensure that a computer is authorized to be a member.

Imazu in view of Aboulhosn fails to specifically disclose:

transmitting, from a service utilizing apparatus, registration information to a management apparatus according to an external input, the registration information including a first user identification information for use in utilizing a service in the service utilizing apparatus together with a first password corresponding to the first user identification information, wherein the management apparatus stores second user identification information for at least a second apparatus, and the first user identification information is set to be different than the second user identification information;

subsequently transmitting, from the service utilizing apparatus, a first apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus to the management apparatus, the first apparatus name being entered by a user of the service utilizing apparatus and is selected independently of any apparatus names entered for the second apparatus such that the first apparatus name is allowed to be the same as an apparatus name entered for the second apparatus;

**receiving, at the service utilizing apparatus, registration completion
information transmitted from the management apparatus after completing
registration with the first user identification information, the first password,
and the first apparatus name entered by the user of the service utilizing
apparatus.**

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious
modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, as taught by
Ogai.

Ogai discloses a system and method for distributing contents, the system and method
having:

**subsequently transmitting, from the service utilizing apparatus, a
first apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus to the management
apparatus, the first apparatus name being entered by a user of the service
utilizing apparatus and is selected independently of any apparatus names
entered for the second apparatus such that the first apparatus name is
allowed to be the same as an apparatus name entered for the second
apparatus** (0042, lines 3-10; 0045, lines 11-14; 0061, lines 5-9; 0073, lines 6-8);

**receiving, at the service utilizing apparatus, registration completion
information** (i.e. page data) **transmitted from the management apparatus
after completing registration with the first user identification information,
the first password, and the first apparatus name entered by the user of the
service utilizing apparatus** (0080, lines 1-4).

Given the teaching of Ogai, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying

the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn with the teachings of Ogai by registering a

user entered nickname for an apparatus. Ogai recites motivation by disclosing that

apparatus nicknames are used for the convenience of user machine identification when

an apparatus needs to be selected (0061, lines 1-6). It is obvious that the teachings of

Ogai would have improved the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn by associating

a user entered nickname with an apparatus in order to allow for the user to conveniently

select a machine.

Imazu in view of Aboulhosn and Ogai fails to specifically disclose:

> **transmitting, from a service utilizing apparatus, registration**
>
> **information to a management apparatus according to an external input, the**
>
> **registration information including a first user identification information for**
>
> **use in utilizing a service in the service utilizing apparatus together with a**
>
> **first password corresponding to the first user identification information,**
>
> **wherein the management apparatus stores second user identification**
>
> **information for at least a second apparatus, and the first user identification**
>
> **information is set to be different than the second user identification**
>
> **information.**

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn and Ogai, as

taught by Brickell.

Brickell discloses a system and method for providing authentication service, the system

and method having:

> **transmitting, from a service utilizing apparatus, registration**
>
> **information to a management apparatus according to an external input, the**
>
> **registration information including a first user identification information for**
>
> **use in utilizing a service in the service utilizing apparatus together with a**
>
> **first password corresponding to the first user identification information,**
>
> **wherein the management apparatus stores second user identification**
>
> **information for at least a second apparatus, and the first user identification**
>
> **information is set to be different than the second user identification**
>
> **information** (0035, lines 3-5, 7-10)**.**

Given the teaching of Brickell, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying

the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn and Ogai with the teachings of Brickell by

transmitting unique user identification with a password and then an apparatus name.

Brickell recites motivation by disclosing that registering a unique user with a non-unique

apparatus name provides for an authentication system where users are provided

access from many different locations such as a hospital, office, and a home computer

(0006, lines 9-14). It is obvious that the teachings of Brickell would have improved the

teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn and Ogai by registering a user with a user

identification, password, and apparatus name in order to allow for the user to be

authenticated from different locations using available authentication devices.

As to claim 13, Imazu discloses:

> **wherein in the registering, if the first user identification information,**
>
> **the first password, and the first apparatus name received from a first**
>
> **service utilizing apparatus are associated and registered** (0014, lines 3-9,
>
> 11-13),
>
> > but does not explicitly disclose:
> >
> > **a second user identification information, a second password, and a**
> >
> > **second apparatus name identical to the first apparatus name are received**
> >
> > **from a second service utilizing apparatus, and the second user**
> >
> > **identification information is different from the user identification**
> >
> > **information, then the second user identification information, the second**
> >
> > **password, and the second apparatus name are associated with one**
> >
> > **another and registered.** It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in
> >
> > the art at the time the invention was made to register a second user on the same
> >
> > terminal using different user information since it was known in the art that
> >
> > personal authentication using user name and password is needed in a multi-user
> >
> > computer system or network to verify that the communicating party is real, as
> >
> > shown in Imazu (0006, lines 15-23).

As to claims 2 and 14, Imazu discloses:

receiving authentication request information comprising the first

user identification information (i.e. login identifier) **and the first password**

transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus (0014, lines 11-14);

performing an authentication process based on the received first

user identification information and first password (0077, lines 1-6);

transmitting authentication results (i.e. URL of registration screen) **of**

the authentication process to the service utilizing apparatus as a result of

transmitting the authentication results to the service utilizing apparatus

(0072, lines 1-3);

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

receiving contents identification information about at least

predetermined contents data for request of the contents data transmitted

from the service utilizing apparatus;

transmitting the contents data corresponding to the received

contents identification information to the service utilizing apparatus.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses a system and method for peer-to-peer file sharing, the system and

method having:

receiving contents identification information (i.e. request for content/virtual file) **about at least predetermined contents data for request of the contents data transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus** (0013, lines 24-27);

transmitting the contents data corresponding to the received contents identification information to the service utilizing apparatus (0013, lines 26-27).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by transmitting data according to an identifier. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that transmitting data that is stored at a location reduces the need for centralized file storage (0003, lines 9-10). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of Imazu by transmitting data according to an identifier in order to allow data to be stored at different locations while allowing them to be accessed.

As to claims 3 and 15, Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

transmitting apparatus name request information about a request for a name of the second apparatus registered as associated with the second user identification information different from the first user identification information to the service utilizing apparatus;

receiving the name of the second apparatus transmitted according to the apparatus name request information from the management apparatus;

displaying the received name of the second apparatus.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses a system and method for peer-to-peer file sharing, the system and method having:

transmitting apparatus name request information about a request for a name of the second apparatus registered as associated with the second user identification information different from the first user identification information to the service utilizing apparatus (0015, lines 21-23);

receiving the name of the second apparatus transmitted according to the apparatus name request information from the management apparatus (0014, lines 2-6);

displaying the received name of the second apparatus (0020, lines 3-7).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by receiving and displaying another apparatus name. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that receiving and displaying other apparatus names allows files to be shared with groups (0014, lines 3-4) and for a user to view the shared file structure (0019, lines 1-3). It is

obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of Imazu in

by receiving and displaying another apparatus name in order to allow for files to be

shared and for the file structure to be viewed.

As to claim 16, Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

> **registering the received disclosure setting information and the**
>
> **apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus as associated with each**
>
> **other.**

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

> **registering the received disclosure setting information and the**
>
> **apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus as associated with each**
>
> **other** (0016, lines 20-21)**.**

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by registering an

apparatus with disclosure information. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that

registering an apparatus with information regarding its group membership ensures that

a computer system is authorized to be a member (0016, lines 5-7). It is obvious that the

teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of Imazu by registering an

apparatus with membership information in order to ensure that a computer is authorized

to be a member.

As to claims 5 and 17, Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

> **receiving the name of the second apparatus set to be published**
>
> **among the names of second apparatuses registered as associated with**
>
> **second user identification information.**

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

> **receiving the name of the second apparatus set to be published**
>
> **among the names of second apparatuses registered as associated with**
>
> **second user identification information** (0016, lines 20-21)**.**

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by receiving the

name of another apparatus to be registered. Please refer to the motivation recited

above in respect to claim 1 as to why it is obvious to apply the teachings of Aboulhosn

to the teachings of Imazu.

As to claims 6 and 18, Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

receiving distribution request information which is transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus as a distribution requester of predetermined contents data and comprising the apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus, contents identification information about the contents data, and the second apparatus name of the second service utilizing apparatus which is a provider of the contents data;

transmitting the contents data according to the received distribution request information to the second service utilizing apparatus.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

receiving distribution request information which is transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus as a distribution requester (i.e. file sharing system) **of predetermined contents data and comprising the apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus, contents identification information about the contents data, and the second apparatus name of the second service utilizing apparatus which is a provider of the contents data** (0013, lines 24-27);

transmitting the contents data according to the received distribution request information to the second service utilizing apparatus (0013, lines 26-27).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by transferring

information to a requested apparatus. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that

providing a copy of a file to an accessing member allows peer-to-peer file sharing

(0013, lines 13-14), reducing the need for a centralized storage space (0003, lines 9-

10). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of

Imazu by transferring data to a requested system in order to allow file sharing and

reduce the amount of centralized storage space needed.

As to claim 7, Imazu discloses:

transmitting the second user identification information and a second

password to the management apparatus (0014, lines 10-13)**.**

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

displaying information about a second apparatus name

corresponding to the second user identification information and the

second password in an authentication reply transmitted from the

management apparatus.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

displaying information about a second apparatus name (i.e. computer

system identifier) **corresponding to the second user identification**

information and the second password in an authentication reply

transmitted from the management apparatus (0020, lines 3-7).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by displaying

information about an apparatus. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that sharing

apparatus information allows other group members to be notified of newly shared or

modified files (0013, lines 27-29). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would

have improved the teachings of Imazu by sharing apparatus information in order to

update file sharing information with group members.

As to claim 8, Imazu discloses:

transmitting the second user identification information and a second

password to the management apparatus (0014, lines 10-13).

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

displaying information about the service used in the apparatus name

of the service utilizing apparatus in an authentication reply transmitted

from the management apparatus according to the second identification

information about the service;

> **transmitting information for permission of deleting the apparatus**
>
> **name registered in the management apparatus according to an external**
>
> **input.**

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn. Aboulhosn discloses:

> **displaying information about the service used in the apparatus name**
>
> **of the service utilizing apparatus in an authentication reply transmitted**
>
> **from the management apparatus according to the second identification**
>
> **information about the service** (0019, lines 1-5);
>
> **transmitting information for permission of deleting the apparatus**
>
> **name registered in the management apparatus according to an external**
>
> **input** (0018, lines 1-3).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by displaying file sharing information and transmitting apparatus deletion information. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that displaying file sharing information provides a user interface for the shared file structure (0019, lines 11-13) and providing deletion information allows file synchronization to be suspended (0018, line 6). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would have improved the teachings of Imazu by displaying service

information and providing deletion information in order to provide a user interface and

suspend file synchronization.

As to claim 19, Imazu discloses:

> **authenticating the first user identification information and the first**
>
> **password transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus** (0077, lines 1-6).

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

> **transmitting information about an apparatus name corresponding to**
>
> **the first user identification information and the first password to the**
>
> **service utilizing apparatus together with an authentication reply**
>
> **corresponding to the authentication.**

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

> **transmitting information about an apparatus name corresponding to**
>
> **the first user identification information and the first password to the**
>
> **service utilizing apparatus together with an authentication reply**
>
> **corresponding to the authentication** (0015, lines 4-7; 0016, lines 20-23).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by transferring

information about an apparatus with user information. Please refer to the motivation

recited above in respect to claim 7 as to why it is obvious to apply the teachings of

Aboulhosn to the teachings of Imazu.

As to claim 20, Imazu discloses:

> **authenticating the first user identification information and the first**
>
> **password transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus** (0077, lines 1-6).

Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

> **transmitting identification information about a service used by the**
>
> **first apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus together with an**
>
> **authentication reply to the service utilizing apparatus.**

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

> **transmitting identification information about a service used by the**
>
> **first apparatus name of the service utilizing apparatus together with an**
>
> **authentication reply to the service utilizing apparatus** (0016, lines 20-23;
>
> 0015, lines 4-7; 0019, lines 1-5).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by sending

information about file sharing (i.e. service) of an apparatus. Please refer to the

motivation recited above in respect to claim 8 as to why it is obvious to apply the

teachings of Aboulhosn to the teachings of Imazu.

As to claim 25, Imazu discloses:

> **the first registration information transmitting means transmits the**
>
> **first user identification information** (i.e. login identifier) **and the first**
>
> **password as authentication request information to the management**
>
> **apparatus** (0014, lines 11-14).

As to claims 26-31, Imazu in view of Aboulhosn fails to specifically disclose:

> **wherein the first apparatus name is created by the user of the service**
>
> **utilizing apparatus.**

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, as taught by

Ogai.

Ogai discloses:

> **wherein the first apparatus name is created by the user of the service**
>
> **utilizing apparatus** (0045, lines 11-14; 0073, lines 6-8)**.**

Given the teaching of Ogai, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying

the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn with the teachings of Ogai by entering an

apparatus name by the user. Please refer to the motivation recited above with respect

to claims 1, 10-12, 23, and 24 as to why it is obvious to apply the teachings of Ogai to

the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn.

As to claims 32-37, Imazu in view of Aboulhosn fails to specifically disclose:

wherein the first apparatus name entered by the user of the service

utilizing apparatus is the same as the second apparatus name.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, as taught by

Ogai.

Ogai discloses:

wherein the first apparatus name entered by the user of the service

utilizing apparatus is the same as the second apparatus name (0045, lines

11-14; 0061, lines 5-9)**.**

Given the teaching of Ogai, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying

the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn with the teachings of Ogai by using a non-

unique apparatus name. Since Ogai discloses that nicknames are given and manually

entered by a user for the user's convenience and that the nicknames are tied to a

machine ID that already unique for apparatus identification (0045, lines 11-14; 0061,

lines 5-9), it would have been obvious that the nicknames, given that they are solely for

the user's convenience, may be entered as any name, including repeat nicknames.

7.   Claims 9 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell as applied to claims 1 and 13 above,

further in view of Oho et al. (US 2002/0184515 A1 and Oho hereinafter).

As to claims 9 and 21, Imazu fails to specifically disclose:

storing the first apparatus name.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu, as taught by Aboulhosn.

Aboulhosn discloses:

storing the first apparatus name (0024, lines 21-23).

Given the teaching of Aboulhosn, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of

modifying the teachings of Imazu with the teachings of Aboulhosn by storing an

apparatus name. Aboulhosn recites motivation by disclosing that storing a list of

registered computer systems allows a user to identify the computer system to be invited

to join a group (0027, lines 5-10). It is obvious that the teachings of Aboulhosn would

have improved the teachings of Imazu by storing an apparatus name in order to provide

a list of registered computer systems for use by a user.

Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell fails to specifically disclose:

transmitting deletion permission request information about a request

for permission of deleting the first stored apparatus name to the

management apparatus;

> **receiving deletion permission information for permission of deleting**
>
> **the first apparatus name according to the deletion permission request**
>
> **information transmitted from the management apparatus;**
>
> **deleting the stored first apparatus name according to the received**
>
> **deletion permission information;**
>
> **transmitting, to the management apparatus, deletion request**
>
> **information about a request for deletion of the first apparatus name**
>
> **registered in the management apparatus;**
>
> **receiving deletion completion information transmitted after**
>
> **completing deleting the first apparatus name and notification information**
>
> **according to the deletion request information from the management**
>
> **apparatus.**

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and

Brickell, as taught by Oho.

Oho discloses a system and method for rights management, the system and method

having:

> **transmitting deletion permission request information about a request**
>
> **for permission of deleting the first stored apparatus name to the**
>
> **management apparatus** (0237, lines 9-11);

> **receiving deletion permission information for permission of deleting**
>
> **the first apparatus name according to the deletion permission request**
>
> **information transmitted from the management apparatus** (0238, lines 1-3);
>
> **deleting the stored first apparatus name according to the received**
>
> **deletion permission information** (0239, lines 2-4);
>
> **transmitting, to the management apparatus, deletion request**
>
> **information about a request for deletion of the first apparatus name**
>
> **registered in the management apparatus** (0238, lines 6-11);
>
> **receiving deletion completion information transmitted after**
>
> **completing deleting the first apparatus name and notification information**
>
> **according to the deletion request information from the management**
>
> **apparatus** (0240, lines 2-7).

Given the teaching of Oho, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying
the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell with the teachings of
Oho by deleting an apparatus and sending a deletion confirmation. Oho recites
motivation by disclosing that deleting an identifier from a rights database is used to
control license information (0237, lines 3-6) and transmitting a deletion confirmation
notifies the user that the identifier has been correctly deleted (0241, lines 8-11). It is
obvious that the teachings of Oho would have improved the teachings of Imazu in view
of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell by deleting an apparatus name and providing deletion
confirmation in order to control licensing information and confirm proper deletion.

8.   Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imazu in

view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view

of Bradee (US 2002/0095571 A1) and Satyavolu et al. (US 2003/0191964 A1 and

Satyavolu hereinafter).

As to claim 22, Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell fails to specifically

disclose:

> **performing a user authentication process based on the first user**
>
> **identification information and the first password received in the**
>
> **authentication request information receiving, issuing an authentication**
>
> **session ID which is a session ID with the service utilizing apparatus when**
>
> **authentication is allowed, and transmitting the issued authentication**
>
> **session ID to the service utilizing apparatus;**
>
> **receiving the authentication session ID returned from the service**
>
> **utilizing apparatus, receiving identification information for identification of**
>
> **the server providing the contents, performing a user authentication**
>
> **process based on the received authentication session ID, issuing an**
>
> **authentication ticket corresponding to the received identification**
>
> **information when the authentication is allowed, and transmitting the issued**
>
> **authentication ticket to the service utilizing apparatus;**
>
> **receiving from the server an authentication ticket transmitted from**
>
> **the service utilizing apparatus to the server and then performing an**

authentication process, and transmitting information about certification

acknowledgement when the authentication is allowed to the server;

issuing a service session ID which is a session ID with the service

utilizing apparatus according to the received information about certification

acknowledgement, and transmitting the issued service session ID to the

service utilizing apparatus, wherein,

in the receiving, the server receives the service session ID and the

contents identification information;

in the transmitting, the authentication process is performed based

on the received service session ID, and the contents data corresponding to

the contents identification information is transmitted to the service using

apparatus when the authentication is allowed.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and

Brickell, as taught by Bradee.

Bradee discloses a system and method for providing system-wide computer application

security using role-based identifiers, the system and method having:

performing a user authentication process based on the first user

identification information and the first password received in the

authentication request information receiving, issuing an authentication

session ID which is a session ID with the service utilizing apparatus when

authentication is allowed, and transmitting the issued authentication session ID to the service utilizing apparatus (0041, lines 1-8);

issuing a service session ID which is a session ID (i.e. surrogate ID) **with the service utilizing apparatus according to the received information about certification acknowledgement, and transmitting the issued service session ID to the service utilizing apparatus** (0042, lines 2-3, 5-6)**, wherein,**

in the receiving, the server receives the service session ID (i.e. surrogate ID) **and the contents identification information** (i.e. resource name) (0042, lines 17-19);

in the transmitting, the authentication process is performed based on the received service session ID (i.e. surrogate ID) **, and the contents data corresponding to the contents identification information is transmitted to the service using apparatus when the authentication is allowed** (i.e. permitting access) (0042, lines 13-16, 34-36)**.**

Given the teaching of Bradee, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and Brickell with the teachings of Bradee by using a session ID and service session ID in the authentication process to transmit data. Bradee recites motivation by disclosing that using a session ID and surrogate ID to control access to data allows the data to be accessed for a certain amount of time before expiration (0043, lines 7-11). It is obvious that the teachings of Bradee would have improved the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, and

Brickell by using a session ID and surrogate ID to allow access to data in order to limit

access to a certain amount of time.

Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, Brickell and Bradee fails to specifically disclose:

receiving the authentication session ID returned from the service

utilizing apparatus, receiving identification information for identification of

the server providing the contents, performing a user authentication

process based on the received authentication session ID, issuing an

authentication ticket corresponding to the received identification

information when the authentication is allowed, and transmitting the issued

authentication ticket to the service utilizing apparatus;

receiving from the server an authentication ticket transmitted from

the service utilizing apparatus to the server and then performing an

authentication process, and transmitting information about certification

acknowledgement when the authentication is allowed to the server.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification of the teachings disclosed by Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, Brickell

and Bradee, as taught by Satyavolu.

Satyavolu discloses a system and method for verifying the identity of a user for session

authentication purposes during web navigation, the system and method having:

receiving the authentication session ID returned from the service

utilizing apparatus, receiving identification information for identification of

the server providing the contents, performing a user authentication process based on the received authentication session ID, issuing an authentication ticket (i.e. UNS token) **corresponding to the received identification information when the authentication is allowed, and transmitting the issued authentication ticket to the service utilizing apparatus** (0030, lines 1-7; 0031, lines 1-2)**;**

> **receiving from the server an authentication ticket** (i.e. UNS token) **transmitted from the service utilizing apparatus to the server and then performing an authentication process, and transmitting information about certification acknowledgement when the authentication is allowed to the server** (0031, lines 7-9).

Given the teaching of Satyavolu, a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, Brickell and Bradee with the teachings of Satyavolu by using a ticket for authentication. Satyavolu recites motivation by disclosing that a ticket allows a user to avoid traditional authentication login requirements for a certain amount of time (0031, lines 9-12). It is obvious that the teachings of Satyavolu would have improved the teachings of Imazu in view of Aboulhosn, Ogai, Brickell and Bradee by using a ticket in order to allow a user to bypass traditional login requirements for a given amount of time.

Conclusion

9.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to SARAH SU whose telephone number is (571)270-3835.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30AM-5:00PM

EST..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/NATHAN FLYNN/   /Sarah Su/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2431   Examiner, Art Unit 2431